

# AS and A-level MATHS

Coordinate geometry and circles

Mark scheme

Specification content coverage: C1, C2

Question	Solutions	Mark
1	$y - (-1) = 3(x - 4)$	1
2 (a)	$3y = -2x + 7$ $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}$ gradient = $-\frac{2}{3}$ y-intercept = $\frac{7}{3}$ x-intercept = $\frac{7}{2}$	1 1 1
2 (b)	parallel so gradient = $-\frac{2}{3}$ $(y - y_1) = -\frac{2}{3}(x - x_1)$ OE: $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + c$ passes through the point (3, 5) $(y - 5) = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 3)$ OE: $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 7$	1 1 method 1
2 (c)	$2x + 3(2x + 1) - 7 = 0$ $8x - 4 = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ OE: $y = 2$	1 1

<b>3 (a)</b>	<p>gradient <math>PQ = \frac{4}{3}</math></p> <p>gradient <math>QR = -\frac{3}{4}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{4}{3} \times -\frac{3}{4} = -1</math> hence <math>PQ</math> and <math>QR</math> are perpendicular</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<b>3 (b)</b>	<p><math>\sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (3-6)^2}</math></p> <p><math>\sqrt{25}</math></p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<b>4</b>	<p>Radius = 8</p> <p><math>(x-2)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 8^2</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<b>5</b>	<p><math>x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 6y - 8 = 0</math></p> <p><math>(x+2)^2 - 4 + (y-3)^2 - 9 - 8 = 0</math></p> <p><math>(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 21</math></p> <p>Centre <math>(-2, 3)</math> and radius <math>\sqrt{21}</math></p>	<p>1 method</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<b>6</b>	<p>gradient <math>AB = \frac{2}{3}</math></p> <p>gradient <math>BC = -\frac{3}{2}</math></p> <p>Since <math>AB</math> and <math>BC</math> are perpendicular, triangle <math>ABC</math> forms a right-angled triangle.</p> <p>Alternative method: Find lengths <math>AB</math>, <math>BC</math> and <math>AC</math> and show that the triangle satisfies Pythagoras Theorem</p> <p>Using the fact that an angle in a semi-circle is a right angle it can be concluded that <math>AC</math> is a diameter.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<p><b>7</b></p>	<p>Since <math>AB</math> is a chord of the circle the perpendicular bisector will be an equation of a diameter</p> <p>gradient <math>AB = -\frac{3}{4}</math></p> <p>gradient of perpendicular line = <math>\frac{4}{3}</math></p> <p>equation of perpendicular line <math>(y - y_1) = \frac{4}{3}(x - x_1)</math></p> <p>OE: <math>y = \frac{4}{3}x + c</math></p> <p>midpoint of <math>AB = \left(3, \frac{5}{2}\right)</math></p> <p>Therefore, equation of a diameter <math>\left(y - \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{3}(x - 3)</math></p> <p>OE: <math>y = \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{3}{2}</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><math>x^2 + 3x + k^2 + 2k - \frac{3}{4} = 0</math></p> <p>If the line does not intersect the circle, then</p> <p><math>b^2 - 4ac &lt; 0</math></p> <p><math>3^2 - 4 \times 1 \times \left(k^2 + 2k - \frac{3}{4}\right) &lt; 0</math></p> <p><math>9 - 4k^2 - 8k + 3 &lt; 0</math></p> <p><math>-4k^2 - 8k + 12 &lt; 0</math></p> <p><math>4k^2 + 2k - 3 &gt; 0</math></p> <p><math>(k - 1)(k + 3) &gt; 0</math></p> <p><math>k &lt; -3</math> or <math>k &gt; 1</math></p> <p>Alternative method: Find the centre and radius of the circle and then consider which horizontal lines would intersect.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

**Rationale**

19 marks scaffolded, with basic skill assessed

13 marks applying, including some more advanced problem-solving using skills from prior topics